

# NATIONAL HONEY REPORT



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Agriculture

Agricultural Marketing Service  
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## HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2008

### IN VOLUMES OF 10,000 POUNDS OR GREATER UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

Prices paid to beekeepers for extracted, unprocessed honey in major producing states by packers, handlers & other large users, cents per pound, f.o.b. or delivered nearby, containers exchanged or returned, prompt delivery & payment unless otherwise stated.

- REPORT INCLUDES BOTH NEW AND OLD CROP HONEY -

( # Some in Small Lot --- +Some delayed payments or previous commitment)

ARKANSAS				Province Not Reported			
	Soybean	extra light amber	\$1.15		Mixed Flowers	white	\$1.45
FLORIDA				Prices paid to importers for bulk honey, duty paid, containers included, cents per pound, ex-dock or point of entry unless otherwise stated.			
	Galberry	white	\$1.35 - \$1.40	EAST COAST			
	Orange	white	\$1.40		Argentina		
	Orange	extra light amber	\$1.20 - \$1.36		Mixed Flowers	white	\$1.47
	Palmetto	extra light amber	\$1.30		Mixed Flowers	extra light amber	\$1.46
	Tupelo	white	\$1.90		Brazil		
	Wildflower	extra light amber			Mixed Flowers	extra light amber	\$1.13 - \$1.31
	Wildflower	light amber	\$1.10		Mixed Flowers	light amber	\$1.00 - \$1.28
IOWA					India		
	Clover	white	\$1.45		Mixed Flowers	extra light amber	\$1.10
SOUTH DAKOTA					Mixed Flowers	light amber	\$1.25
	Clover	white	\$1.40 - \$1.45		Indonesia		
WASHINGTON					Mixed Flowers	white	\$0.82
	Alfalfa	extra light amber	\$1.10		Uruguay		
WISCONSIN					Mixed Flowers	extra light amber	\$1.45
	Clover	white	\$1.50		Vietnam		
Prices paid to Canadian Beekeepers for unprocessed, bulk honey by packers and importers in U. S. currency, f.o.b. shipping point, containers included unless otherwise stated. Duty and crossing charges extra. Cents per pound.					Mixed Flowers	light amber	\$1.05 - \$1.20
Alberta							
	Clover	white	\$1.35				

## COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING MAY, 2008

**APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV):** Colonies are doing very well, despite May being overall 10-15 degrees cooler than normal with almost record setting precipitation for the month. The variable rains and high winds washed much of the nectar from tulip poplars and locust. In addition and the black locust bloom was cut short by about 10-14 days resulting in honey production that came up very short. These nectar sources usually produce the major extractable honey flow for the area. By the end of the month the brambles (mostly blackberry) and other wildflowers bloom was peaking. Cucumbers and other field crops are also blooming. Temperatures were mostly in the 60s and 70s with lows in the 40s and 50s for most of the month. A few days saw more normal temperatures, but it was a real roller coaster ride for all of May. Colonies are reported to be very active with excellent health as honey production continues.

**ALABAMA:** In North Alabama the good news is of course rain, good moisture has extended the spring bloom and the start of a good honey crop is expected on most colonies. May has been nearly perfect for bees and honey production. Good moisture, good bloom, good flying time. We are near the end of the main flow. The privet, blackberry, persimmon, gall berry, yellowwood (Carolina Buckthorn) and tulip poplar are providing the majority of the nectar and pollen. Very soon to come is Sumac, then Sourwood followed by Basswood. The nectar flow has slowed for a time and is expected to pick back up in a couple of weeks. Bees are typically strong. A few that swarmed or were split are weak and are being fed, but in many cases this spring most that swarmed are making a good honey crop. In South Alabama moisture is needed, very little rain has fallen below Montgomery. Nectar flows have stopped and beekeepers are waiting on the next bloom season from sumac, ligustrum and wild flowers. Honey has been harvested in some areas because supplies on hand are short. Temperatures have been above normal and harvest will begin in earnest soon. Disease (because of the good spring weather) has been very low. Mite levels have been very low; minimal loss from Small Hive Beetle has been reported.

**ARIZONA:** Temperatures in Arizona for the month of May were below normal for the most part. The high temperature for the month was reported in Yuma, at 115 degrees Fahrenheit. Precipitation levels were below normal for the third month in a row, although, the second third of the month saw

rainfall in a considerable amount of Arizona. Only 1 of 22 reporting districts are at above normal precipitation levels for the year. Reports are that there are good numbers of bees in the state, as Arizona continues its recovery from CCD and other bee health related issues. The main nectar and pollen sources for bees in the state were mesquite, desert plant bloom and melons – watermelon, cantaloupe and honeydew. Overall, bees in Arizona have shown healthy numbers, as well as a healthy level of activity, and are reported to be in good condition. Demand for honey remains good.

**ARKANSAS:** Pollen and nectar sources received in the month of May were from vetch, holly, henbit some trees and wildflowers. Colonies were in generally good condition. Weather conditions during the month were slightly cooler temperatures, with adequate rainfall. Supply and demand good.

**CALIFORNIA:** Near normal temperatures were reported across nearly all of California the beginning on May and continued dry conditions were noted statewide. However, a early season heat wave developed, and was most pronounced over the northern and central portions of the state. High winds fanned wildfires in these areas. As the month progressed, a low moved back over the state on Saturday, with measurable rain reported across the Central Valley and along the coast, and with snowfall over the higher elevations of the mountains of Northern California. Rain even fell across the southeastern deserts. Cool and breezy weather continued, as the low pressure remained over the State.

The health of bees has been good this past month. On the Central Coast, the sage bloom is over, and the bees are working wild alfalfa, buckwheat, and other flowers. Beekeepers there have not had to do any supplemental feeding for quite a while. Beekeepers in the Sierra's, on the other hand, have had to feed. The bees placed for cane berry pollination have done OK, but as more colonies are moved in, the need for feeding will increase.

Throughout the Central Valley, bees were active in melons, squash, cucumbers, kiwi and citrus orchards, onion and alfalfa seed fields. Some hives were readied for safflower and vineseed bloom. Placement of leafcutter bees near alfalfa seed fields continued. Movement of hives out of almond orchards was completed.

**COLORADO:** Weather is the topic of conversation in Colorado. They aren't hanging out at the local coffee shop with the other local farmers worrying about the drought conditions. They are burning up the blacktop pouring \$4.75 diesel fuel into those big rigs hauling bees back into Colorado for the honey production season. One problem remains for honey production, though -- no bloom. Crazy weather is the norm for the month of May, cold and dry. One beekeeper pulled out of Fresno, California with a load of bees in late May, where the thermometer was registering 102 degrees, into a blizzard at Flagstaff, Arizona, snowing all the way into Gallup, New Mexico, and into Albuquerque, New Mexico (where 90s would be the normal temp but was not even 50 degrees). Eastern Colorado is very dry after not having rain for weeks. The Colorado Rockies have good snow pack. However, many farmers on the Arkansas River drainage have already used half of their water rights as of May 23 and the irrigation season is just starting. Most of Eastern Colorado is 10 days behind the normal growing season. Farmers on the South Platte River drainage have been fighting the population growth on the "Front Range" and have lost upwards of 1/3 of their water rights to the population growth around Denver, and now water appears to be unusually short for this season, unless they get lots of rain this summer. Bees are in good shape going into the production season. Dandelion is the only thing blooming in Colorado as of late May. Beekeepers are anticipating another year of low honey production.

**GEORGIA:** Colonies around the state were in generally good condition. However, not all colonies that were lost in South Georgia during the overwintering period have been replaced. Statewide, colonies were near peak population levels during May with colonies self-sustaining. During the month, gallberry served as a major pollen and nectar source in South Georgia. In the northern mountains and Piedmont areas, blackberries, privet hedge and tulip-poplar trees served as food sources. In most areas, the spring honey flow should essentially end in early June. In mid June, a flow in the northern mountains with sourwood as the prime food source is expected to commence. Extraction of honey around the state is now ongoing with the crop currently being described as about average on the whole. Weather around the state for May featured mostly warm days with mild nights. Moisture levels around the state were adequate with some areas drier than normal based on a variable pattern of rain.

**IDAHO:** Idaho bees have moved from the California almond groves into Washington's apple groves, back into Idaho and many are now in alfalfa fields around the state of Montana. The problem is, Mother Nature has not been very helpful. Cool and windy weather has not allowed bees to get out and feed. The only bloom available during May has been the dandelion. Eastern Idaho didn't see any blooming dandelions until late in the month. Western Idaho bees enjoyed dandelion bloom early in the month. Even those alfalfa fields in Montana do not have any bloom available other than dandelion. Bee health around the state is for the most part good. The honey production season has yet to arrive, and most Idaho beekeepers are holding last year's crop and are not selling yet. They are anticipating honey prices moving up in the coming months.

**ILLINOIS:** Temperatures for the month of May ranged from the high 60s to the high 70's and a few 80 degree temperatures for the southern part of the state with moderate to good vegetation for the swarming and pollination of certain crops. As for the Northern and central part of the state temperatures were still unsettled as there were warm temperatures during the end of the month and a lot cooler temperatures the middle part of the month with lots of moisture. Beekeepers report the bees in good condition as the young begin to grow and become stronger. Beekeepers are still having workshops and meeting and discussing various topics. The beekeepers have reported Honey demand and the flow of honey is moderate to fairly good.

**INDIANA:** Beekeepers are busy cleaning and checking their hives for brooding and making sure the bees are having as many cleansing flights as they can as the weather permits. The weather is beginning to settle in the mid 50s and as high as 70 early within the month. However there have been some very cool days as well as cooler nights for the month of May. The Beekeepers report that their hives are in good condition as they get ready for summer. Beekeepers report a moderate amount of foliage for the bees to feed upon as well as some growth of clover. They also report some pollination of some vegetables such as corn and wild fruits within the month of May. The Beekeepers are still having some local and regional meetings concerning the survival and the welfare of their bee hives as well as looking forward to warmer weather. Honey movement was reported moderate.

**IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA:** Above normal precipitation continued to hamper the Midwest, along with below normal temperatures. Beekeepers report that the nectar sources were starting to develop after a slow start in April. Beekeepers were busy putting on suppers, placing hives for watermelon, apple pollination and other field crops, controlling swarms. Brood rearing was still active earlier in the month. Bees continued working various wild flowers and clovers.

**KENTUCKY:** A cool, moist spring was enjoyed in Kentucky. Tulip poplar, locust and clover were the main sources of nectar and pollen. The clover is recuperating from the drought it suffered last year, and is not as plentiful as usual. The nectar flow looks great and beekeepers are expecting a great season. Moderate losses across the state have been attributed to Nosema; mite levels have been low.

**LOUISIANA:** Pollen and nectar sources received during May were from various trees and wild flowers. Colonies were in generally good condition. Weather conditions have been normal for this time of year, average rainfall with warm temperatures. Supply and demand good.

**MICHIGAN:** Temperatures in the state of Michigan were above normal the first week of May, but were below normal for the duration of the month. Precipitation was reported in all areas of the state, with the heaviest rainfall occurring during the first part of the month. Michigan continues to try and counteract the steep decline in the number of commercial beekeepers in the state. 25 years ago, there were 420 commercial beekeepers in Michigan, while as of 2008, there were less than 50. It has also been reported that there are less bees per hive than there were in the past. Star Thistle, wildflowers, dogwood and goldenrod have been the main source for nectar and pollen in Michigan. Demand for honey is good, with limited but increasing availability.

**MINNESOTA:** Minnesota beekeepers are busy feeding bees, treating hives with Fumadil, and getting ready for honey production. The bloom is 3 weeks late in Minnesota this year. As of May 23, the apples were in full bloom, which is two weeks late. Wild plum and dandelion have been blooming for a short time. Minnesota has been cold and has had good moisture, with several snow storms in early May. Some bee yards are still wet, too wet to get into. Beekeepers are saying that North Dakota is dry, so dry that the California lease bees will not be coming in this year. Some North Dakota-Minnesota beekeepers will lease bees from California operations for the honey production season. Also, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) ground is coming out of the program and going into production due to high grain prices, meaning that there will be less habitat for bees and honey production available.

**MISSISSIPPI:** Colonies around the state were in generally good condition. Statewide, colonies were near peak population levels during May with colonies self-sustaining. Throughout the state during the month, the honey flow proceeded along. During most of May in southern Mississippi, privet hedge, low-bush gallberry and various clovers served as food sources. In late May, Japanese tallow trees became a food source which is expected to continue into June to be joined shortly by summer ti-ti. In the Prairie Belt, various clovers, vetch and rattan vine provided pollen and nectar. In the Delta, food sources were various clover and vetch. In the hill country of northern and central Mississippi, tulip-poplar trees as well as various clovers and vetch were food sources. In central and northern Mississippi, surplus production was nearing the end from the spring flow as the month drew to a close. In southern Mississippi, the flow is expected to continue through mid June. Extraction of honey around the state is now ongoing with the crop currently being described as about average on the whole. Weather in southern Mississippi during May featured mostly warm days and mild nights, while weather in central and northern Mississippi was a bit cooler than normal. Moisture levels were mostly adequate around the state during May, but slightly drier than normal in southern Mississippi as the month drew to a close.

**MONTANA:** During May, the state of Montana generally experience cooler than average temperatures with above average amounts of precipitation in the western and central districts, while the eastern regions remained somewhat drier with the upper northeastern corner of the state remaining very dry. At month end, Topsoil moisture measured 6 percent very short, 0 percent last year, 13 percent short, 11 percent last year, 71 percent adequate, 72 percent last year, 10 percent surplus, 17 percent last year. Subsoil moisture measured 44 percent short and very short, 22 percent last year, 56 percent adequate and surplus, while 78 percent measured adequate and surplus last year. Migratory hives arriving home from pollination duties in Oregon and Washington state were said to be light on honey but recovered well with supplemental feeding. Keepers worked the returning colonies, splitting some hives and introducing new queens. Earlier in the month, brush, and choke cherries were available pollen sources and with the additional moisture received, more dandelions and some clover were also available. The first cutting of alfalfa neared bloom stage in many areas as the month of May ended. Honey demand was said to be good.

**NEW ENGLAND:** New England weather for the month of May has been wet and cooler than in prior years. All regions report high moisture levels that help push earlier than normal ornamental and floral sources for pollen and nectar such as dandelion, sweet clover, wild flowers, knapweed, loosestrife and catalpa. Bees have been gathering nectar from blooming fruit trees such as apples, apricots, plums, pears, red currant, wild plums, pin cherry, choke cherry and currently from chestnut and black locust trees and autumn olive and berry bushes. Some beekeepers have addressed fruit grower needs (especially apple) by setting up hives no later than the 2<sup>nd</sup> week of May. This was done a week earlier than usual for pollination. Fees are \$50.00 to \$75.00 depending on the region. Early in the month feeding was necessary for many keepers due to the cool, rainy weather. However, recent seasonal conditions have stimulated bee foraging and most bee colonies have responded very rapidly to a heavy population count. Queens are laying larger patches of brood, colonies are expanding brood nests and bringing in much pollen and nectar. This year there is a unique pattern developing whereby package bees seem to show a slower developing build up cycle due primarily to poor queen performance, poorly mated queens with some not mated at all and problems of early rejection. Additionally, more than usual drone layers. It is also very clear that what applies in one case may be different elsewhere. Reportedly over wintered colonies have slowed up due to cool temperatures but are the best ever with losses 10% or less, but as high as 30% depending on the reporting region. For the most part, over wintered colonies are outpacing package colonies in build up population numbers.

**NEW YORK:** Problems of swarming have been reported in New York, especially in the Eastern half of the state. Some areas of the state, especially the Rochester area, continue to be hit by colony collapse disorder and its effects. Urban beekeeping, especially in areas like New York City, are gaining in popularity and have the potential to add to and expand beekeeping in the state, in settings such as community gardens and building roofs. Temperatures were below normal for the month of May, with freezing temperatures reported the first part of the month, while frost was still being reported during the last third of the month. Precipitation levels were reported to be above normal, as rain was reported in most areas throughout the month. Apple blossoms, honeysuckle, black locust and black raspberries were reported as main sources for nectar and pollen in the state. Demand for honey remains good.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** Temperatures averaged between 76-78 degrees for the highs and 51-57 degrees for the lows for the month of May in the state of North Carolina. The drought is still a major concern; however, the eastern part of the state remained in fairly good condition with higher than normal precipitation for the month. The majority of the western part of the state dropped back into a severe drought with below average precipitation. Even with the drought, the colonies are in pretty good condition with an unusual amount of swarms reported for the spring season. To date, the reports of beetle or mite problems are low, but apiary officials caution that there is always a concern and that beekeepers need to keep a check on the hives. The chance of having problems is elevated after the honey is pulled. The spring flow was good for the state. Eastern North Carolina is just finishing the Tulip Poplar and bees will be working Clover and Sourwood. The blueberries are finished and the beekeepers are moving their hives to other areas for pollination. For the most part, bees are working Tulip Poplar in the western part of the state. Honey sales continue to be good throughout the state.

**NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA:** Most all of the bees are back from in the Dakotas now. A fairly severe storm system passed across much the area dropping some much needed precipitation although causing some flooding in some areas. Overall the weather has been dry, windy, and cold. As with many areas in the North and West spring is behind schedule and at least in the Dakotas ample precipitation will be required current hive populations. Higher prices for certain crops are pushing farmers to move to cash crops instead of the normal clover/alfalfa pasture land. What effect this may have on honey production remains to be seen.

**OHIO:** Ohio began the month of May with normal temperatures, but by the second third of the month temperatures had dipped to well below normal, and ended the month below normal levels. Precipitation levels were above normal during the month, and were especially heavy during the middle of the month. Main sources for pollen and nectar included fruit trees, wildflowers, dogwood, black locust trees and dandelion. It is reported that bees in Ohio are recovering well from the effects of colony collapse disorder they have suffered over the past two years. Although still on guard for potential problems, beekeepers are optimistic: “We had a bit of a cold snap this spring that destroyed a number of colonies of bees, but we had a very light loss this year as compared to the last two years.” The cool and rainy weather of recent weeks has not been ideal for bees, but they are in a stronger position this spring than they’ve been in a number of years.’ Demand has been good for honey.

**OKLAHOMA:** In Southern Oklahoma pollen and nectar sources received during May were trees, clover, and various blooms on flowers. Conditions of the colonies were fair in the beginning of the month and improved as the month went on. Weather conditions produced above average rainfall, and above average temperatures. Supply low while demand remains high.

In Northern Oklahoma pollen and nectar sources received during May were from wild flowers and trees. Conditions of the colonies were good. May brought above average amounts of rainfall, and warmer than normal temperatures to the state. Supply and demand were good.

**OREGON:** During April, the state of Oregon generally experience cooler than average temperatures with average amounts of precipitation. By the end of the month, topsoil moisture measured 4 percent very short, 33 percent short, 60 percent adequate, 3 percent surplus. Subsoil moisture measured 31 percent short and very short, 69 percent adequate and surplus. Also by the end of the month, daytime highs generally ranged from 80 degrees in Hermiston & Grants Pass to 59 degrees at Crescent city. Low temperatures ranged from 51 degrees in Portland to 34 degrees in Baker City. Keepers reported that earlier late snows and freezing temperature and mostly continuing generally cool, wet weather lead to less than ideal conditions for bee activity and pollination duties in tree fruit and berry production areas. Nectar flows were limited, and colonies were light on honey, but these colonies seemed to have responded well to supplement feeding upon their return home from Washington State and the higher elevations of the Hood River fruit production areas. Locally, hives pollinated blueberries and Marion berries while wild blackberries were nearly ready to begin to bloom as the month ended. The general weather outlook remained cool with showers. Honey demand was said to be good.

#### **SOUTH CAROLINA:**

**TENNESSEE:** Honeybee colonies are doing well in Kentucky this spring. Heavy blooming was aided by good weather and plenty of rain. Serious drought conditions experienced in 2007 are over. Heavy swarming has been the norm throughout the state. Most beekeepers are reporting a fair to good honey crop. Disease and pest problems have not been an issue in Kentucky this spring.

**TEXAS:** Pollen and nectar sources received during May were from fruit trees, wild flowers, and various fruit trees. Colonies were in generally good condition. Weather conditions during the month produced an above average of rainfall and below normal temperatures. Demand and supply good.

**UTAH:** Utah bees are in relatively good condition. Dandelion is the bloom of choice as of late May. With the cool weather all through the month of May, all crops have delayed growth. Only Utah’s Dixie had any bloom in the alfalfa fields in late May. Some beekeepers were still feeding bees in early May, unless they had hives in the desert regions of southern Utah and Nevada.

**WASHINGTON:** Despite a late spring and some colder weather the bees are generally looking good across the state. Moisture is adequate and with warmer temperatures the nectar flows have improved. Bees are being moved from orchards into their summer yards. Some mites have been observed but the numbers are generally low. Bees have been working a variety of plants moving from orchards to Serviceberry, dandelion, and other floral sources. Clover and Mustard are coming in as is Locust and a number of others.

**WISCONSIN:** Colonies were reported in fair to good condition. Beekeepers report cooler temperatures and some frost which slowed cleansing flights for the bees during the month of May. Temperatures continued to remain below normal with a dry stretch of weather this past week, however, brooding of the bees had progressed nicely. Average high temperatures were in the high 50’s to upper and mid 60’s the bees were able to do some pollinating of some fruit and vegetables as well as feed on some foliage. The beekeepers report a moderate amount of moisture during the end of the month as they attend more meeting and workshops concerning the health and survival of the bees in the state of Wisconsin. Honey demand is still reported well in the retail sector, while honey is fairly light to moderate in the hands of a few beekeepers.

## U.S Exports of Honey By Country, Quantity, and Value

	March 2008		Year to Date	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
<b>COMB &amp; NATURAL HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -</b>				
Aruba	1,907	9,075	3,456	16,569
Barbados	860	4,090	860	4,090
Bermuda	0	0	1,303	7,343
China; Peoples Republic of	828	2,950	6,230	22,833
Guyana	762	4,831	762	4,831
Hong Kong	2,031	4,930	4,564	13,988
Iceland	0	0	725	7,975
Japan	1,432	4,563	13,376	51,092
Korea; Republic of	0	0	748	2,644
Kuwait	16,427	79,172	22,520	103,054
Philippines	14,149	66,690	14,149	66,690
Saudi Arabia	17,690	77,297	17,690	77,297
Singapore	9,923	24,086	9,923	24,086
Taiwan	0	0	463	8,544
United Arab Emirates	17,128	79,795	34,281	156,674
Yemen	8,157	19,800	21,493	77,375
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>91,294</b>	<b>377,279</b>	<b>152,543</b>	<b>645,085</b>
<b>NATURAL HONEY, NOT ELSEWHERE INDICATED OR SPECIFIED - - -</b>				
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	362	7,510
Australia	0	0	16,650	44,430
Bahamas; The	0	0	4,721	14,077
Bahrain	22,255	54,016	22,255	54,016
Barbados	2,084	9,596	3,507	15,800
Belgium	0	0	5,012	21,803
Belize	0	0	9,794	23,773
Brazil	1,960	3,189	1,960	3,189
Brunei	0	0	39,546	97,002
Cambodia	0	0	1,131	5,683
Canada	67,975	230,722	173,685	600,395
Cayman Islands	0	0	268	3,222
Colombia	0	0	680	2,916
Costa Rica	0	0	2,504	6,845
Guatemala	0	0	15,177	28,800
Hong Kong	0	0	5,815	16,327
India	29,707	66,299	29,707	66,299
Indonesia	14,308	34,728	55,761	184,583
Israel	0	0	93,198	268,500
Japan	16,447	39,920	16,447	39,920
Korea; Republic of	8,195	19,890	12,912	30,322
Kuwait	0	0	16,289	78,087
Malaysia	10,739	24,250	20,963	46,300
Pakistan	0	0	25,975	67,978
Philippines	14,977	70,180	31,217	146,368
Saudi Arabia	0	0	27,085	65,740
South Africa; Republic of	0	0	10,000	52,200
Thailand	0	0	15,585	42,175
United Arab Emirates	0	0	771	3,467
Venezuela	3,629	8,346	3,629	8,346
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>192,276</b>	<b>561,136</b>	<b>662,606</b>	<b>2,046,073</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>283,570</b>	<b>938,415</b>	<b>815,149</b>	<b>2,691,158</b>

## U.S Imports of Honey By Country, Quantity, and Value

	March 2008			Year to Date		
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars
<b>WHITE HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -</b>						
Brazil	56,950	109,968	116,105	150,363	300,444	318,608
Canada	2,618,561	7,138,291	7,171,282	5,433,044	13,890,410	13,961,325
China; Peoples Republic of	0	0	0	222,720	39,371	53,697
Egypt	0	0	0	1,020	2,830	2,831
India	965,291	1,861,455	2,024,955	1,547,564	2,995,075	3,256,075
Indonesia	114,840	177,047	191,447	150,510	234,832	254,032
Japan	5,614	49,343	51,564	5,634	54,144	56,648
Malaysia	370,900	518,631	590,301	909,180	1,260,365	1,426,265
Mongolia	0	0	0	18,166	22,049	27,249
Taiwan	0	0	0	74,400	104,160	114,592
Thailand	172,260	137,808	162,833	190,860	165,708	192,083
United Kingdom	0	0	0	1,411	17,182	17,214
Vietnam	0	0	0	18,600	30,690	32,240
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>4,304,416</b>	<b>9,992,543</b>	<b>10,308,487</b>	<b>8,723,472</b>	<b>19,117,260</b>	<b>19,712,859</b>
<b>EXTRA LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -</b>						
Argentina	0	0	0	131,741	268,102	277,952
Brazil	225,440	481,992	507,903	701,295	1,322,017	1,395,021
Canada	0	0	0	39,176	89,987	90,187
China; Peoples Republic of	50,406	53,940	61,440	972,006	218,154	322,268
Germany	0	0	0	18,517	34,256	34,822
India	93,000	172,763	176,727	93,000	172,763	176,727
Indonesia	0	0	0	37,120	55,680	59,680
Malaysia	55,680	76,884	86,834	353,370	500,230	558,930
Mongolia	108,996	163,494	163,595	217,992	326,988	327,190
Russian Federation	0	0	0	2,201,970	3,200,878	3,355,770
Singapore	0	0	0	269,250	363,488	393,488
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>533,522</b>	<b>949,073</b>	<b>996,499</b>	<b>5,035,437</b>	<b>6,552,543</b>	<b>6,992,035</b>
<b>LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -</b>						
Argentina	0	0	0	115,915	266,169	279,442
Austria	949	2,786	2,959	949	2,786	2,959
Brazil	847,874	1,562,291	1,682,571	1,981,422	3,490,938	3,807,848
Canada	20,413	48,964	49,464	40,588	97,420	98,420
Hungary	4,182	17,944	18,644	4,182	17,944	18,644
India	180,107	362,703	377,273	931,485	1,580,593	1,666,730
Italy	0	0	0	913	13,033	13,458
Mexico	35,780	67,901	72,057	113,912	184,533	197,858
Mongolia	0	0	0	54,498	81,747	81,830
Peru	0	0	0	3,783	20,155	20,970
Russian Federation	0	0	0	475,020	712,530	720,881
Spain	0	0	0	6,434	30,279	31,394
Taiwan	0	0	0	39,855	44,274	47,554
Thailand	72,000	108,000	113,400	230,400	313,920	340,535
United Kingdom	0	0	0	109	2,085	2,185
Venezuela	919	3,960	5,151	919	3,960	5,151
Vietnam	1,020,000	1,665,642	1,770,024	1,442,292	2,342,247	2,505,238
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>2,182,224</b>	<b>3,840,191</b>	<b>4,091,543</b>	<b>5,442,676</b>	<b>9,204,613</b>	<b>9,841,097</b>

	March 2008			Year to Date		
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars
<b>NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED HONEY - - -</b>						
Argentina	0	0	0	605	3,730	3,939
Australia	58	2,538	2,621	9,418	69,413	74,292
Brazil	133,200	275,156	294,242	264,943	543,139	585,150
Canada	11,315	30,316	30,377	27,615	63,241	63,484
Dominican Republic	21,600	8,000	9,050	32,760	26,000	28,050
France	0	0	0	2,814	9,647	11,014
Germany	0	0	0	394	3,797	4,117
Italy	754	6,073	6,804	1,053	9,115	9,892
Mexico	18,620	41,430	43,015	125,154	272,601	277,131
Moldova; Republic of	1,800	5,922	5,923	1,800	5,922	5,923
New Zealand (exc. Cook; Niue; & Tokelau)	0	0	0	51	3,006	3,106
Spain	0	0	0	7,572	40,376	41,976
Switzerland	1,430	15,167	15,947	8,365	57,895	60,199
United Kingdom	0	0	0	63,721	112,382	113,382
Vietnam	0	0	0	18,850	26,239	29,639
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>188,777</b>	<b>384,602</b>	<b>407,979</b>	<b>565,115</b>	<b>1,246,503</b>	<b>1,311,294</b>

**COMB & RETAIL HONEY - - -**

Australia	22,065	122,259	129,400	31,332	205,861	213,422
Austria	14,164	85,497	92,905	16,348	103,251	115,959
Brazil	3,623	15,928	16,769	20,917	65,733	67,339
Bulgaria	20,973	59,563	62,828	38,733	120,771	127,761
Canada	216,937	835,355	839,918	502,209	1,994,596	2,005,298
Dominican Republic	27,508	51,141	52,716	27,508	51,141	52,716
Fiji	0	0	0	672	4,760	5,170
France	1,443	19,223	20,447	8,343	71,226	75,421
Germany	600	3,195	5,195	30,870	129,364	137,470
Greece	2,182	24,309	25,138	2,182	24,309	25,138
Hungary	0	0	0	31,435	58,889	67,059
India	18,867	42,228	46,451	70,111	153,282	165,446
Iran	0	0	0	1,334	4,104	4,530
Israel	0	0	0	8,505	15,000	16,156
Italy	871	8,019	8,311	4,133	27,459	28,565
Mexico	712	3,756	3,759	792	5,793	5,799
Moldova; Republic of	869	3,691	4,060	869	3,691	4,060
Monaco	630	8,500	9,065	2,098	22,482	23,297
New Zealand (exc. Cook; Niue; & Tokelau)	43,898	91,957	93,672	145,271	385,148	395,107
Poland	6,113	7,300	7,860	18,908	36,754	38,912
Portugal	3,240	20,731	21,463	3,240	20,731	21,463
Russian Federation	29,137	117,580	129,306	29,557	119,621	131,551
Spain	0	0	0	5,510	23,987	26,114
Switzerland	1,433	13,153	13,424	16,803	128,529	133,745
Taiwan	136,675	219,895	237,281	294,058	465,131	502,956
Thailand	660	2,500	2,716	660	2,500	2,716
Turkey	13,023	52,724	55,724	13,023	52,724	55,724
Ukraine	0	0	0	2,473	5,256	5,782
Vietnam	233,904	298,961	332,461	309,910	390,949	440,449
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>799,527</b>	<b>2,107,465</b>	<b>2,210,869</b>	<b>1,637,804</b>	<b>4,693,042</b>	<b>4,895,125</b>

	March 2008			Year to Date		
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars
<b>FLAVORED HONEY - - -</b>						
Canada	1,750	10,122	10,188	1,750	10,122	10,188
China; Peoples Republic of	0	0	0	94	7,200	7,358
Germany	0	0	0	8,800	118,430	122,415
Italy	470	4,525	5,125	470	4,525	5,125
Japan	0	0	0	166	16,409	16,509
Korea; Republic of	0	0	0	180	2,400	2,700
Mexico	7,000	104,544	105,689	29,100	411,012	414,842
Thailand	0	0	0	3,918	10,250	10,561
United Kingdom	142	2,277	3,208	142	2,277	3,208
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>9,362</b>	<b>121,468</b>	<b>124,210</b>	<b>44,620</b>	<b>582,625</b>	<b>592,906</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>8,017,828</b>	<b>17,395,342</b>	<b>18,139,587</b>	<b>21,449,124</b>	<b>41,396,586</b>	<b>43,345,316</b>

Source for U. S. Import and Export Data: U.S. Department of Commerce



**2007 Honey Loan Summary Report**  
**U.S. Dept. of Agriculture**  
**Farm Service Agency**  
**Price-Support Loan Activity**  
As of June 10, 2008 – Honey in Pounds

Loans Made				Loans Outstanding		
State	Count Original	Quantity Original	Amount Original	Count Out	Quantity Out	Amount Out
AZ	2	31,560.00	\$18,936.00	1	3,000.00	\$1,800.00
AR	14	371,500.00	\$222,900.00	1	34,980.00	\$20,988.00
CA	25	947,635.00	\$568,581.00	10	333,115.00	\$199,869.00
CO	2	38,080.00	\$22,848.00			
FL	14	487,320.00	\$292,392.00	4	56,820.00	\$34,092.00
GA	7	99,130.00	\$59,478.00			
ID	24	452,235.00	\$271,341.00	3	69,505.00	\$41,703.00
IA	8	680,080.00	\$408,048.00	6	662,840.00	\$397,704.00
KS	6	167,440.00	\$100,464.00	5	125,920.00	\$75,552.00
LA	5	56,070.00	\$33,642.00	2	20,110.00	\$12,066.00
MI	22	709,513.00	\$425,707.80	17	325,139.00	\$195,083.40
MN	22	886,155.00	\$531,693.00	11	439,055.00	\$263,433.00
MS	4	60,500.00	\$36,300.00			
MO	1	15,942.00	\$9,565.20	1	5,126.00	\$3,075.60
MT	51	1,973,495.00	\$1,184,097.00	5	166,744.00	\$100,046.40
NE	16	926,669.00	\$556,001.40	7	470,194.00	\$282,116.40
NY	8	194,430.00	\$116,658.00	8	171,886.00	\$103,131.60
ND	33	2,079,875.00	\$1,247,925.00	9	663,266.00	\$397,959.60
OK	2	2,720.00	\$1,632.00			
OR	5	270,000.00	\$162,000.00	1	14,605.00	\$8,763.00
PA	1	41,540.00	\$24,924.00			
SD	45	2,918,860.00	\$1,751,316.00	14	818,981.00	\$491,388.60
TN	3	13,750.00	\$8,250.00	2	3,750.00	\$2,250.00
TX	6	180,300.00	\$108,180.00	1	9,450.00	\$5,670.00
UT	4	79,880.00	\$47,928.00	1	3,556.00	\$2,133.60
WA	9	356,870.00	\$214,122.00	4	79,918.00	\$47,950.80
WI	8	252,512.00	\$151,507.20	7	212,533.00	\$127,519.80

2007 National Loan Totals					
Loans Made			Loans Outstanding		
Count	Quantity	Amount	Count	Quantity	Amount
347	14,294,061.00	\$8,576,436.60	120	4,690,493.00	\$2,814,295.80